

Oct 19, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle : Cedar Creek

Union Shenandoah

W 30,000

lost 5,300

defeated

Early

W 30,000

lost 4,100

Oct. 19, 1864

Sheridan wins at Cedar Creek, Virginia
driving Confederates from Shenandoah
Valley

Oct. 19, 1864

Confederate raiders from Canada
make surprise attack on St. Albans,
Vermont.

Oct 22, 1864

1912 Dates. J-BK

Battle: Independence

Union
Ewing

defeated Price

w 8,000

w 20,000

Last military operation in West.

Oct 31, 1864

36

Nevada admitted
110,540 sq mi
Carson City

Nov 1 and 12, 1864

Considering what could have been
known between Nov 1 & 12, 1864
Sherman made a fair division
of his army between himself
and Thomas

Nov. 8, 1864

The Presidential election took place.
Lincoln carried states sufficient to give
him 212 electoral votes, while McClellan
would receive only 21, those of New Jersey,
Delaware, and Kentucky.

Moreover, the Lincoln party chose 2/3
of the House of Representatives.

Nov 12, 1864

Stopping at Cortersville on Nov 12, 1864
in his progress southward, Sherman
received Thomas's last despatch and
replied "all right"; a bridge was burned
severing the telegraph wire and
all communication with Thomas
and his government

Nov 12 - Dec 14, 1864

No direct intelligence from Sherman reached the North from Nov 12 - Dec 14.

While the army was concentrated at Atlanta, the railroad station, machine shops and other buildings of that city which might be useful to the enemy were destroyed. The right wing and

and me camped the left wing having started out
the day before, Sherman rode out of Atlanta
on Nov 16.

Nov. 15, 1864

After partially burning Atlanta,
Sherman starts his march to the Sea
to Savannah, Ga.

Nov 16, ~~1863~~ 1864

Sherman rode out of Atlanta
with the 14th corps. The rest of
his army had previously left.

He had in all 62,000
the march to the Sea had begun.
His army had supplies of bread for 20 days,
sugar, coffee, and salt for 40 and about
3 day's forage. It also had sufficient
quantities of ammunition - all carried

in 2,500 wagons with a team of 6 mules
to each wagon. Purses of cattle, enough to
insure fresh meat for more than a month
were part of the commissariat. There were 600
ambulances. The artillery had been reduced
to 65 guns

The right wing: 15th & 17 Corps
Left: 14th & 20th

Each Corps moved on a separate road
Troops started daily at dawn & pitched camp
somewhat noon - marching 10 to 15 miles

Mar 21, 1864

Tempted by the decision of the Union Army and aiming to "destroy Sherman's advance into Georgia," Hood took to the offensive and began his movement upon Nashville. His energy & alertness secured for him the advantage of superior numbers over General John M.

Schofield, who endeavored to retard the Confederate advance, so that

Thomas might gain time for a concentration
of the Union troops. Aware of his inferiority,
Schofield executed a masterly retreat and
through strenuous exertions of officers
and men, arrived safely at Franklin
where the impetuous Hood forced him to
fight with a river at his back. Hood
made a desperate frontal attack and was repulsed
with terrible slaughter. General J. D. Cox shared
with Schofield the credit for the brilliant victory.
Understand from Thomas the Union troops marched to Nashville

Nov 23, 1864

Sherrmons^{left wing} reached Milledgeville, the
Capital of Georgia.

This march through the heart
of Georgia so alarmed the confederates
lest either Macon or Augusta or both
might be attacked that they divided
their forces

Nov. 25, 1864

Confederate plot to burn New York City
fails.

Nov. 30, 1864

FRANKLIN

When Sherman learned that General HOOD was marching toward Nashville, Tenn. he sent a force of 25,000 Federals to protect his base of supplies there. At Franklin, 20 mi south of Nashville, SCHOFIELD's division encountered General Hood. Four times the Confederates charged their opponents but SCHOFIELD

was well supplied by the other
Brigade and after a sanguinary
battle, the Federals proceeded
toward Nashville. General Hood's
loss in this battle was 8,000 soldiers.
The Federals lost \$ 3,641.

Nov. 30, 1864

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Franklin

Union

SCHO FIELD

W 25,000

lost 1,222

defeated

Hood

W 50,000

lost 8,000

Nov. 30, 1864

Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, Five
Confederate generals were killed.